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Reds' Truce Delegation Changes—Back Page

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Socialists Predict Election Victory

London, Oct. 22. The Labour Party tonight made its first official forecast of a Government victory in the British general election on Thursday.

A headquarters spokesman claimed that Labour would not only win—but increase the Party's slender majority in the 1950 Parliament.

Landslide Hits Village

Rome, Oct. 22. Masses of rock and earth tumbling down a mountain in Sardinia have swallowed part of the village of Osnini and today threatened to bury the rest.

Its 1,500 inhabitants fled from their homes yesterday and spent the night on the open mountain-side.

Downpours over much of Italy last week have caused about 100 deaths and great damage.

Tens of thousands of people on the islands of Sardinia and Sicily and in Southern Italy were today trying to repair their homes and compute their losses from the flooding.—Reuter.

PLANE CRASHES

San Antonio, Texas, Oct. 22. A Military Air Transport Command C-47 plane crashed at Kelly Air Force Base today, killing four of the six-man crew.

The big transport crashed and burned shortly after taking off.

The Kelly base public information office said two of the six crewmen were alive when crash trucks reached the scene.—United Press.

COMMENT OF THE DAY

Armistice Possibilities

WORLD attention becomes refocused on the new possibilities of an effective cease-fire agreement being reached in Korea. If the Communists ratify the security conditions which have been drawn up by the liaison officers of both sides, there can be an immediate resumption of the armistice negotiations by the accredited delegates from the point they were broken off by the Reds in August—the creation of a demilitarised zone, considered by both parties as a prerequisite to a cease-fire order. That the liaison officers succeeded in agreeing on a new conference site and on the size of the neutral zone gives rise to guarded encouragement that when full-scale armistice talks are resumed they will this time lead to something positive. There has been a welcome display of give and take in the recent preparative negotiations. Both sides have made concessions with good grace and in an apparent spirit of goodwill. The real test of the Communists' good faith and honest intentions has, however, still to come. Whether or not an armistice can be reached at Pan Mun Jom appears to depend very largely on whether the Chinese delegates are allowed to take the initiative on behalf of the Reds, or whether the Com-

Wonder Weapons In Perspective

THE announcements that a "Baby" atom bomb has been exploded in Nevada and that the Russians have set off another atomic explosion naturally excite speculation, particularly along the lines as to what extent wonder weapons could or would be fitted into future warfare. In the United States, especially, there has long been a faint undercurrent of feeling that there is something old-fashioned about building a vast army along classical World War I lines. But now, it seems, official quarters are growing a little worried that futuristic expectations have been pitched too high. As far as expert public knowledge goes, the score on wonder weapons is roughly this: Hydrogen bombs are still well in the future; the guided Matador is nothing

Britain Pouring Troops Into Suez Canal Zone

TOTAL REINFORCEMENTS TO BE 12,000

All Arms Export Licences For Egypt Revoked

London, Oct. 23. Britain was today pouring troops into the Suez Canal zone and the Sudan from military commands stretching from the United Kingdom to the island garrison of Cyprus.

The reinforcements will total an estimated 12,000 by the time these movements are complete.

Present strength of the British garrison in the Canal zone and the Sudan are secret, but it is believed to amount to between 40,000 and 60,000 men.

These widespread movements are openly declared by officials in London to demonstrate the Government's determination to maintain the Egyptian base—come what may—until agreement is reached with Cairo for its continued functioning or replacement by a military organisation guaranteeing the security of the vital Middle East area.

No secret is made of the fact that the task inevitably weakens the Mediterranean garrisons and Britain's strategic reserve.

But the overhanging threat of a walkout by the total Egyptian labour force of 60,000 in the Canal zone means that every precaution must be taken to ensure the continued functioning of the zone as an effective military base and command headquarters.

The 16th Independent Parachute Brigade, sent to the Middle East Command during the Persian oil crisis, has now completed its move by air from Cyprus to the Suez garrison.

The 18th Infantry Brigade, placed under orders last weekend to move to Egypt, is now waiting to be flown out by the Royal Air Force.

In Tripoli the 3rd Battalion of the Grenadier Guards was reported on Monday night to be standing by for shipment east

to Suez. They will probably embark in the cruiser Liverpool, which sailed on Monday for Tripoli from Malta.

In Trieste on Monday, 600 men of the 1st Battalion of the South Lancashire Regiment boarded a trooping ship taking them to the Anglo-Egyptian Sudan.

Their transfer, however, was announced before the present crisis arose.

LUCKY INTERCEPTION

Khartoum, Oct. 22. Advance elements of the 2nd Infantry Brigade stationed in Cyprus also started moving to the Canal zone on Monday. The whole Brigade is expected to be shifted there.

The troop movements are being accompanied by naval contingents to the Suez area.

The Royal Navy on Monday took over the control of the outer harbour of Suez.

The anti-aircraft frigate Peacock was sailing to-day from Malta for Port Said.

A British Government spokesman today denied press reports that Australia and New Zealand had been invited to send token forces to the Middle East to demonstrate Commonwealth solidarity.

But deep concern for the Middle East as a link in the Dominion's has been expressed by the two Governments and of South Africa.—Reuter.

SHIPS PROTECTED

Cairo, Oct. 22. Six British cargo ships moved into the Suez Canal today under the protective guns of a destroyer escort and British troops seized four railway stations to bring in blocked military supplies.

Abdalyah has been under British control for several days and escort destroyers have been lying offshore since then. The Egyptian Port Administration refused to provide pilots to guide the six cargo vessels through Suez and demanded that the British pay Customs and port duties following Egyptian abrogation of facilities granted under the Anglo-Egyptian treaty.

A British Army spokesman said tonight that the situation in and around the Suez was quiet.

—UNITED PRESS

LICENCES REVOKED

London, Oct. 22. The British Board of Trade announced tonight that it had revoked all outstanding licences permitting the export of arms, ammunition, aircraft, armoured vehicles, munition-making machinery and other specialised war material to Egypt.

Mr. Emanuel Shinwell, the Defence Minister, told the House of Commons on April 23 this year that Britain was not sending Egypt any substantial items of war equipment.

Last November, the late Mr. Ernest Bevin, then Foreign Secretary, after severe attacks on Government policy in exporting Centurion tanks to Egypt, gave the House an assurance that no more tanks would be sent until he had reported on his talks with the Egyptian Foreign Minister.

Victoria, B.C., Oct. 22. Princess Elizabeth and the Duke of Edinburgh today began a stiff six-hour round of public appearances when they drove from Government House to the City Hall, where 8,000 cheering admirals greeted them.

The crowds stood six deep on Douglas Street as the Royal couple entered City Hall for a civil reception presided over by Mayor Percy George. It was the beginning of the last official day's work for Elizabeth and her husband before leaving for a three-day holiday at secluded and luxurious Eagle's Crest Lodge, 100 miles north of here.—United Press.

6,000 CHEER ELIZABETH

Victoria, B.C., Oct. 22.

Guerrillas also struck in the Kulin district of Koduth today, killing a lance corporal and wounding five other Malay police in a road ambush.

In South Johore yesterday guerrillas killed two constables and wounded two others when they fired on a police vehicle.

Malayan Home Guards joined the regular troops in action for the first time today to scour the Pahang jungle for Communist guerrillas believed to have been responsible for the murder of the British High Commissioner in Malaya, Sir Henry Gurney,



British Troops Go Into Action: First Pictures

These exclusive pictures of British soldiers in action in the Suez Canal Zone show (top) the taking over of the Man el-Ferdan bridge after Egyptian troops had laid an ambush. Below, troops man barricades at Ismailia. —AP Photos.



MALAYA GUERRILLAS STRIKE

Singapore, Oct. 22. Communist guerrillas stepped up their campaign in various parts of Malaya today, killing at least 13 British soldiers and Malay police, an English rubber planter and a Malay estate driver.

WONT RECOGNISE ACT

London, Oct. 22. Britain will not recognise any Egyptian move to abolish the post of Governor-General of the Sudan, it was authoritatively stated in London today.

Reports that Egypt might shortly seek to cancel the appointment of the present Governor-General, Sir Robert Howe, were being watched attentively.

The message, according to this informant, instructed a force of the Egyptian garrison here to take the Governor, Sir Robert Howe, prisoner.

On interception of this message British forces were alerted and guards round the Palace strengthened, the source said.—Reuter.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 22.

The Persian Prime Minister, Dr. Mohammed Mossadegh, declared today that if the British "are sincere in their acceptance of the principle of nationalisation the way lies open to negotiate for the purchase of oil from Persia."

Speaking at a luncheon here,

Mossadegh's Latest Feeler

Philadelphia, Oct. 22. The Prime Minister said that Persia could give every assurance of the efficient operation of the oil industry within Persia "and thus of an uninterrupted supply of oil and products."

Speaking earlier in Independence Hall, Dr. Mossadegh said that in Persia liberty had still to be won.—Reuter.

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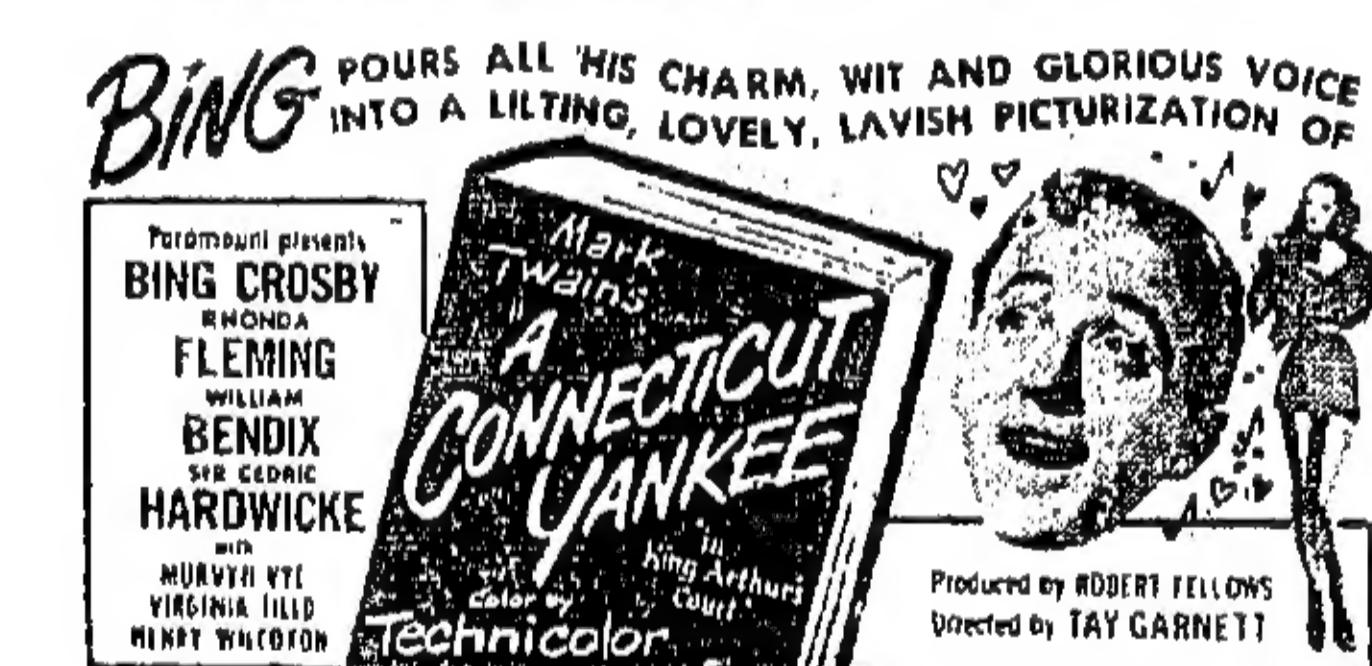


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Sudan Move For An International Governing Body

Khartoum, Oct. 22.

The Sudan Constitutional Commission, representing a cross-section of Sudan public opinion, is expected to cable the United Nations tonight or tomorrow asking for an international commission to govern the Sudan until its future status is decided.

Sir Robert Howe, Governor-General, has described the Commission as representative of most of the political parties.

The Chairman is Judge Stanley Baker of the Sudan High Court who has just returned from Britain.

The Commission believes that Egypt's abrogation of the 1899 Anglo-Egyptian agreement has nullified the Condominium rules.

It has also decided that the Sudan should have full independence under the United Nations Commission of Enquiry.

Meanwhile, a Constituent Assembly should be formed not later than December 1953, to decide Sudan's future.

The cable, copies of which are to be sent to the British Foreign Secretary, Mr Herbert Morrison, and Mohamed Saad el Din, Egyptian Foreign Minister, will ask that the terms of reference of the International Commission and its membership should be decided in accordance with the wishes of the Constitutional Commission.

CONGRESS CHALLENGE

The International Commission will be asked to reside in the Sudan. Britain, it is understood, will be asked to support this Sudanese demand.

One member of the Commission is understood to have disagreed with the other 12 over the text of the cable, but efforts are being made to persuade him to change his mind.

It is reported that the International Commission will be asked to supervise the execution of the Constitution now being prepared by the Constitutional Commission.

The Sudan Congress, dominated by Mohammed Nur es Din leader of a faction of the pro-Egyptian Ashura Party, cabled the United Nations yesterday challenging the Constitutional Commission.

The cable contends that the Commission set up by the Governor-General had lost its legal power since the abrogation of the Condominium agreement.

It therefore requests the United Nations not to listen to the Commission's views.—Reuter.

EMPIRE'S STAND

London, Oct. 22.

Commonwealth Governments are making the British stand in Egypt a combined operation, official sources said today. The roles to be played by Australia, New Zealand and South Africa had already been agreed upon at the Commonwealth Defence Ministers' conference in London earlier this year.

"One thing stood out clearly in the Commonwealth Ministers' findings and that was that there was no practical alternative to bases in the Suez Canal zone," the officials said.

In support of Britain's treaty rights, Australia, New Zealand and South Africa have now asked Britain what steps may be immediately necessary for them to take in addition to diplomatic action, the officials said.

Simultaneously, the officials said, it was the intention of Britain, the United States, France and Turkey to go ahead with a Middle East Command

in the Commonwealth.

Today's talk were attended by the Burmese Ambassador in India, the Indian Ambassador in Rangoon, and senior officials of both Governments.—Reuter.

Thakin Nu Sees Nehru

New Delhi, Oct. 22.

Thakin Nu, Prime Minister of Burma, had an hour's talk with the Indian Prime Minister Pandit Nehru today.

Thakin Nu is here for two-day consultations with the Government of India on "questions of mutual interest" including the subject of signing a separate peace treaty with Japan.

Today's talk were attended by the Burmese Ambassador in India, the Indian Ambassador in Rangoon, and senior officials of both Governments.—Reuter.

Request Rejected

Ottawa, Oct. 22.

Canada has rejected German request that Major-General Kurt Meyer, an S.S. war criminal, be set free, the Minister of External Affairs, Mr Lester Pearson, said today. The request was made a week ago.—Reuter.

Berlin Incident Discussed

Berlin, Oct. 22.

United States and Soviet authorities had talks today about Steinstrasse, the West Berlin district occupied by East German Police last Thursday.

Major General Lemuel Mathewson, United States Commandant in Berlin, called his advisers to a special meeting tonight to work out detailed measures to counter the East German action.—Reuter.

New Indian Envoy

New Delhi, Oct. 22.

Dr Tara Chand, Education Secretary, Government of India, has been appointed Indian Ambassador to Persia, it was officially announced today.—Reuter.

Front Line Chapel



A shaded ridge overlooking a Korean valley makes an effective outdoor chapel for United Nations troops attending religious service during a lull in the fighting.
—London Express Service.

RUSSIA SETS OFF NEW ATOMIC EXPLOSION

While America Tests First 'Baby' Atom Bomb

Washington, Oct. 22.

The White House announced today that Russia has achieved its third atomic explosion.

The announcement said the latest explosion apparently was part of a test series. "Of course there may be more such explosions from time to time," the White House Secretary, Mr Joseph Short, said.

The White House announcement used the phrase "atomic explosion" to describe the latest atomic blast within Russia. Just 19 days ago—on October 3—the White House had said, in announcing the second known atomic blast in Russia, that the Russians had tested "an atomic bomb." The first Russian "atomic explosion" was announced by the White House on September 23, 1949.

Today, Mr Short said that another atomic explosion had occurred within the Soviet Union apparently as part of a test series. Mr Short would only say that the third explosion had taken place since October 3. As for further details, including such questions as where in Russia the explosion had occurred, Mr Short told reporters "It is not in the national interest for me to say more than I have already said."

Mr Short was requested particularly to elaborate on his statement that additional explosions could be expected, but he declined. Asked where these explosions could be expected, Mr Short thought that was obvious from his first sentence announcing the newest atomic test in Russia.

The officers, who had escaped from Thailand, were arrested at Kentung, on Burma's eastern frontier. Official sources did not disclose their names.

Some of the plotters who kidnapped Prime Minister Plibul Songkram on June 29 and started an abortive rebellion in the Navy, surrendered later to the Government.—Reuter.

GUIDED MISSILES?

In a question and answer interview with the official Soviet Government newspaper, Pravda, Stalin confirmed President Truman's announcement of October 3 that a Russian atom bomb had been exploded recently.

Stalin said, "Indeed, a test was recently made by us on a type of atom bomb. Tests on atom bombs of various calibres will be made in the future under the banner of defence of our country from attacks from the American aggressive bloc."

Representative James Van Zandt, member of the joint Congressional committee on atomic energy, said after Mr Truman's October 3 announcement that the Russians may be working on guided missiles with atomic warheads.

President Truman's announcement of the third Russian atomic blast came within hours of a new explosion in Nevada—seventh test blast in the continental United States.

Munday's test explosion at the Frensham's Flat proving grounds in Nevada was so small in contrast to earlier tests that it was barely audible 30 miles away. That aroused speculation that the United States was testing "baby atom bombs" and perhaps atomic artillery or other combat missiles with atomic warheads.—United Press.

An observer at Cactus Springs, about 35 miles from the test site, said that a brief flash was just noticeable in the early morning light.

People in Las Vegas did not see even a flicker.

It was assumed that the Atomic Energy Commission has developed a smaller nuclear weapon. Speculation on such weapons has included artillery type shells and guided missiles with atomic war-heads.

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It was assumed that the A.E.C. used today's explosion to carry out research into radioactivity and perhaps its effect on animals and structures.

It was disclosed last week that a number of goats, rats and dogs were placed within range of the blast, some of them inside Army vehicles.

Unofficially computed, today's

was the world's 21st atomic explosion—10 by the United States and three by Russia.—Reuter.

SMALLEST ON RECORD

Las Vegas, Oct. 22.

The United States set off its latest atomic explosion—the smallest on record, according to official descriptions—at its Nevada desert test site today.

So far as is known no troops were involved in the detonation—unofficially the 21st in history—but though it was one of a series of tests, none of them inside Army vehicles.

The latest American atomic weapons are being tested to see whether they can be used to support ground forces.

Shiver my timbre

New Delhi, Oct. 22.

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Election Candidates Bring Up The Colonies In Campaign Speeches

London, Oct. 22. Whatever attention is being given to Colonial questions by candidates, and it does not appear to be considerable—they certainly got a strong lead from the Colonial Secretary, Mr James Griffiths.

Royal Navy Aids Storm Victims

Tokyo, Oct. 22. A Royal Navy helicopter has brought much-needed relief to Japanese villagers in the typhoon-stricken Yamaguchi Prefecture.

Last week the helicopter made five sorties, landing or dropping medical supplies, food and clothing to small, out-of-the-way villages.—Reuter.

Truman To Ignore Objections

Washington, Oct. 22. President Truman appeared today to send General Mark Clark to Rome as the first United States Ambassador to the Vatican despite a storm of opposition from Protestant leaders.

The White House said that President Truman asked for legal advice on whether he can send General Clark at once on a recess appointment without waiting for Senate confirmation.

It is understood that the Attorney General, Mr. J. Howard McGrath, would give the President an official ruling.

The historic nomination was sent to an amazed Senate on Saturday but Congress adjourned without acting on it. It touched off a political-religious fight that promised to be the hottest since the late Catholic Al Smith ran for the Presidency in 1928.

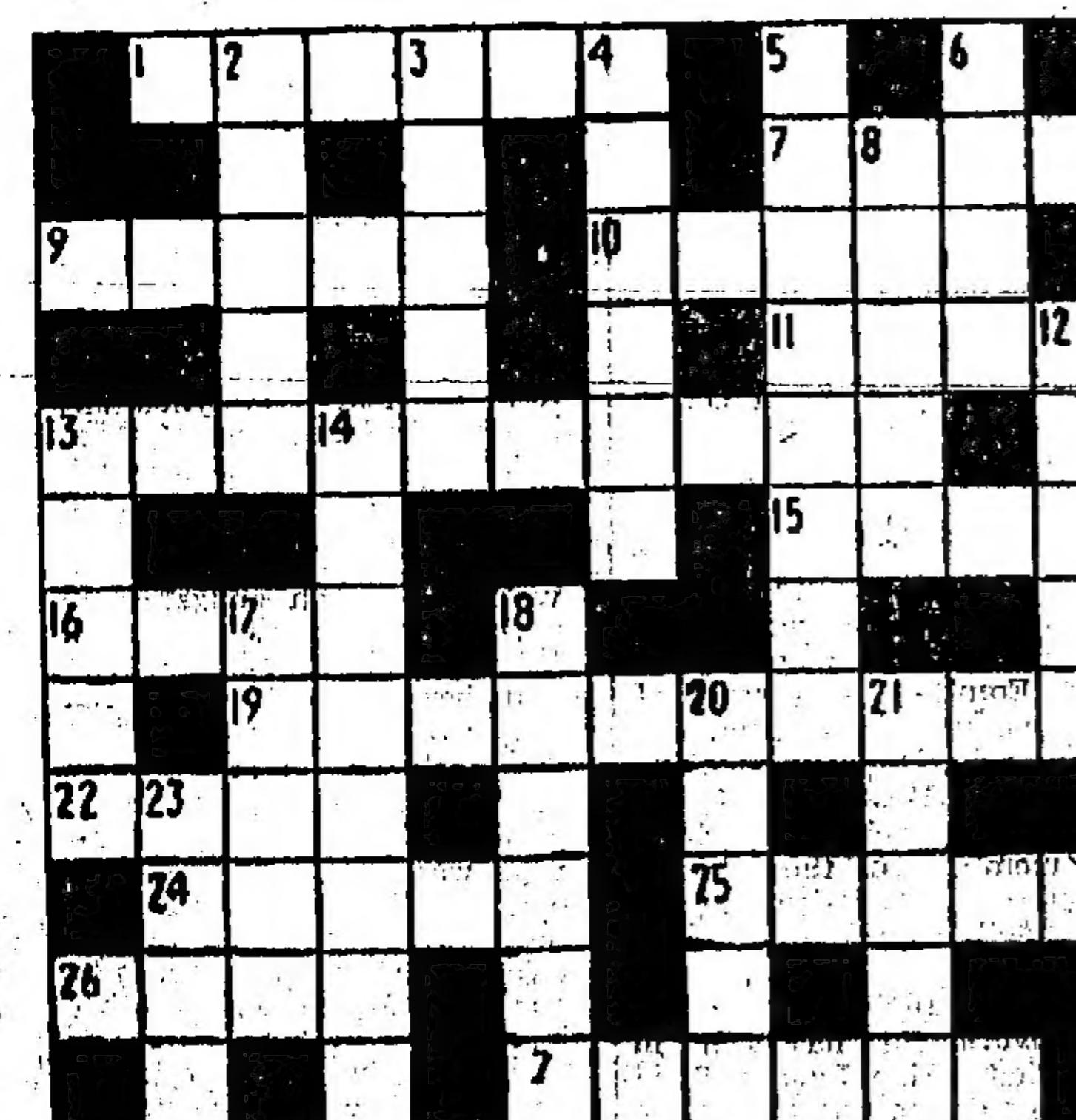
The White House said it had received several hundred letters and telegrams over the weekend protesting against the establishment of diplomatic relations with the Holy See.—United Press.

NOT DECEIVED

Bonn, Oct. 22. The West German Social Democratic Party said today that the anniversary for 20,000 persons announced on East Germany's second anniversary was "just a Communist manoeuvre."

In a statement today the Party said, "The anniversary does not affect political prisoners. It affects only small-time criminals. Political terror is continuing in the Soviet zone."—Reuter.

A British Crossword Puzzle



ACROSS

- 1 Wan (6).
- 2 Bar (4).
- 3 Hurl (6).
- 4 Family (6).
- 5 Antecedent (4).
- 6 Limited (10).
- 7 Grant (4).
- 8 Design (4).
- 9 Destroys (10).
- 10 Destiny (4).
- 11 Urgency (6).
- 12 Wish for (5).
- 13 Easter (4).
- 14 Colour (6).
- 15 Direct (4).
- 16 Frail (4).
- 17 Love (6).
- 18 Little-little (6).
- 19 Bring on (6).
- 20 Mean dwelling (6).
- 21 Public (4).
- 22 Another Flight To Freedom
- 23 Public (4).
- 24 Private (4).
- 25 Public (4).
- 26 Another Flight To Freedom

YESTERDAY'S CROSSWORD—Across: 1. Direct, 4. Frail, 7. Bar, 9. Hurl, 10. Family, 11. Antecedent, 12. Limited, 13. Design, 14. Destroys, 15. Destiny, 16. Urgency, 17. Wish for, 18. Easter, 19. Colour, 20. Private, 21. Mean dwelling, 22. Another Flight To Freedom, 23. Public, 24. Private, 25. Public, 26. Another Flight To Freedom.

Powers To Go Ahead With Plans

London, Oct. 22. The intention of the four founder-members to go ahead with their plans for a Middle East Command will be communicated to other Governments in the area in the immediate future, diplomatic quarters said here today.

This decision to establish the Command despite Egypt's refusal to take part will be circulated as a part of the policy of Britain, the United States, France and Turkey of keeping adjoining nations fully informed.

There is no question at this stage, it was understood, of issuing any further invitations to join the alliance.

For the present four-power policy is limited to two aims:

1.—Setting up the Command with four founder-members and Dominion support from South Africa, Australia and New Zealand; and

2.—Keeping contact with Middle East Governments.—Reuter.

Another Flight To Freedom

Stockholm, Oct. 22. Three men of the crew of four of the Polish trawler Arka 114 today asked the Swedish authorities in Kalmar, South Sweden, for asylum as political refugees.

The three seized the trawler in mid-Baltic and brought her into Kalmar last night.

The fourth man, the engineer, asked for permission to return to Poland.—Reuter.

Indian C-in-C In London



General K. M. Cariappa, Indian Army Commander-in-Chief, shown being greeted on arrival at London Airport. General Cariappa is well over 6 feet and wears a monocle. Yesterday he laid a wreath at the Cenotaph in Whitehall.

American Plane Losses In Excess Of Replacements

Washington, Oct. 22. The United States is losing combat aircraft faster than it can replace them.

That is the plain fact behind the curtailed flying in Europe, reduced bomber operations in Korea and the planned transfer of jet fighters from Air National Guard units to the Air Force Air Training Command.

The losses have been suffered in combat in Korea and from all other causes in normal worldwide operations.

There have also been temporary losses of planes grounded or on reduced flying status because of engine and parts shortages.

The extent of aircraft destruction and damage in Korea has never been revealed fully and will not be while fighting is going on.

It is known, however, that more than 350 planes under the control of the Far East Air Force have been lost to Red action. About 75 per cent of these were fighters knocked down by Red ground fire, mainly while supporting ground troops.

What is not generally known is that another 350 planes of all types operating under FEAF have probably been lost or damaged during the war for reasons not directly related to Red action.

These figures do not include Navy losses.

RAIDS CUT DOWN

Reduced B-29 bomber operations in Korea have been attributed by Air Force sources partly to the engine and parts problem. The lack of parts for jet engines is reported to have cut down the flying time of Thunderjet fighter groups in Europe.

Current information on losses, apart from those in the Korean war, is not available. But in 1949, when there was much less flying, 930 Air Force and Navy planes were damaged beyond repair in accidents.

Defens Mobiliser Charles Wilson gave the tip-off on current aircraft production in his latest report. It is twice what it was a year ago.

This means that the United States has reached the rate of about 450 aircraft a month in all types for all the three military Services.

A BIG GAP

However, in terms of airframe weight, the customary standard of measurement, the United States is producing little more than it was in the 1950 peak.

IT'S CUTE ... ALMOST "ALIVE"

SEE THEM AT

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NEXT CHANGE AT THE



RED AIR FORCE IN MANCHURIA

Now Totals Over 1,200 Planes

Washington, Oct. 22. The U.S. Air Force said today the Communists have well over 1,200 planes, half of them jets, North of the Yalu River border between Korea and Manchuria.

Enemy air strength capable of defending Korea has been steadily increased despite heavy losses, a spokesman told a Pentagon news conference. Ninety Russian-built jets had been destroyed or probably destroyed and 204 damaged or believed damaged by United Nations aircraft since June 30.

The conference came after a secrecy label was lifted from an off-the-record statement by Gen. Omar Bradley on October 5, that UN air operations have been costing the enemy about 7,000 trucks a month. The Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff made the statement on his return from an inspection trip to Korea.

Gen. Bradley said the reason why so many enemy vehicles have been destroyed in recent months is because the UN Air Forces have knocked out most of the rail lines available to the Reds for troops and supply movements.

The Air Force backed this general claim with the following figures for the period from June 30—October 15:

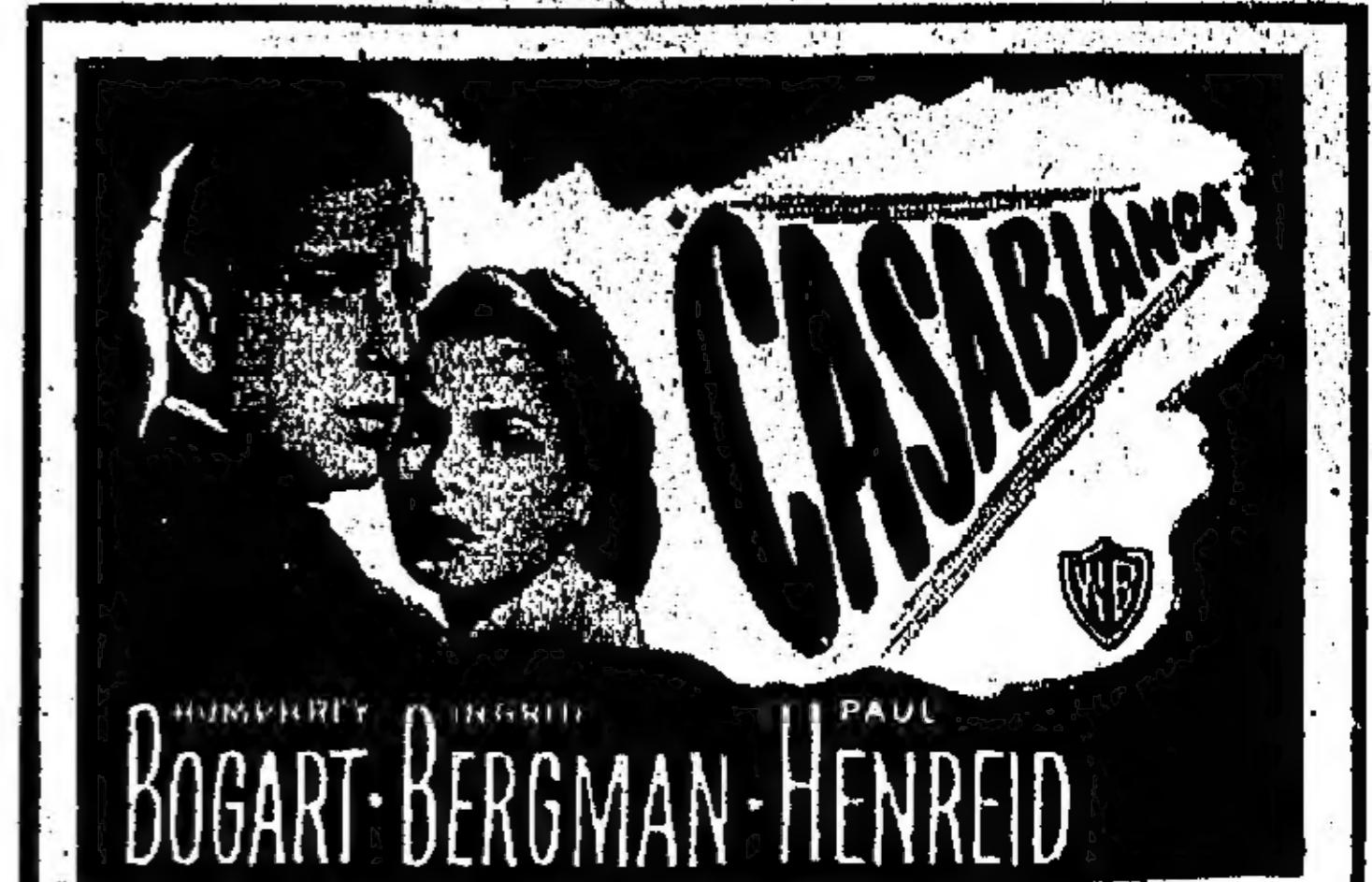
Vehicles destroyed or damaged — 28,990; railway cars — 6,300; tunnels — 120; bridges — 751; enemy-held buildings — 16,336; tanks — 62.

The officer said that this score was compiled in 34,772 aggressive combat sorties in addition to the regular flights of reconnaissance and spotting planes.

The spokesman did not know why the enemy had not attempted to use his steadily growing air potential in Manchuria to greater effect in Korea. — Associated Press.

SHOWING TO-DAY QUEENS ALHAMBRA

AT 2.30, 5.15,
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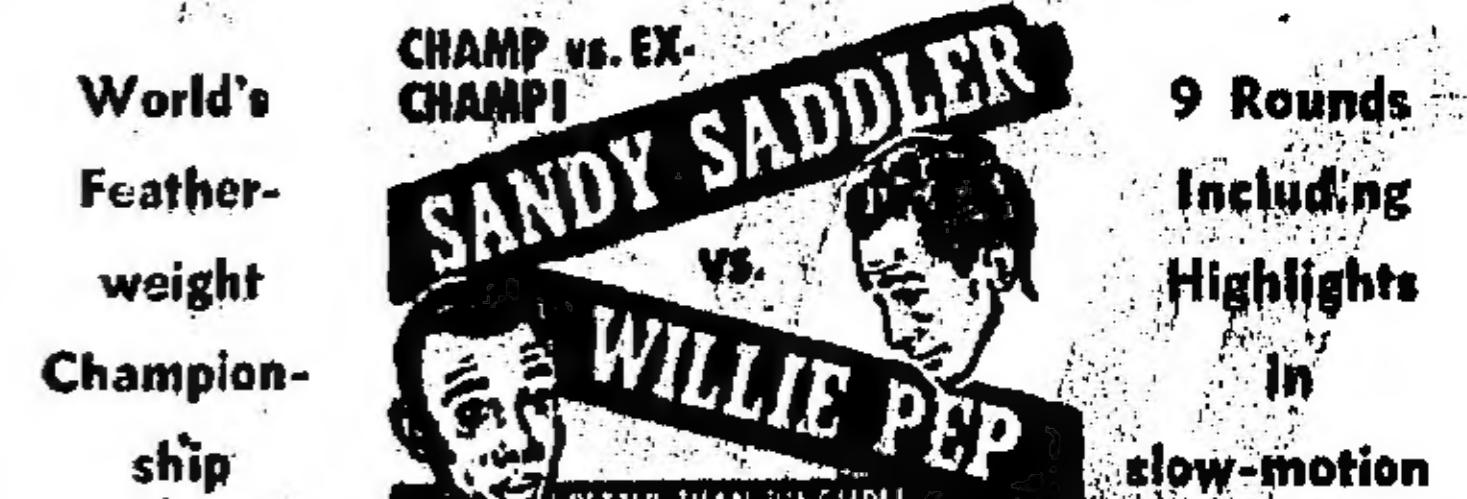


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Music by Franz Rosay



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Ballet Egyptian by Luigi...

played by the Boston Pops Orchestra

Billy the Kid by Aaron Copland...

played by the R.C.A. Victor Symphony Orch.

Gayne Ballet Suite by Khatchaturian...

played by the Chicago Symphony Orchestra

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SINKING OF SCHARNHORST REMOVES MENACE

CHAPTER 14 OF "CLOSING THE RING," THE FIFTH BOOK OF SECOND WORLD WAR MEMOIRS

By Winston Churchill

To avoid new charges of breach of faith from the Soviet, if our efforts to help them proved vain, I inserted a safeguarding paragraph: "However, I must put it on record that this is no contract or bargain, but rather a declaration of our solemn and earnest resolve."

I then proceeded with our list of grievances about the treatment of our men in North Russia.

If we are to resume the convoy, we shall have to reinforce our establishments in North Russia, which have been reduced in numbers since last March. The present numbers of naval personnel are below what is necessary, even for our present requirements, owing to men having to be sent home without relief. Your civil authorities have refused us all visas for men to go to North Russia, even to relieve those who are seriously overdue for relief.

M. Molotov has pressed His Majesty's Government to agree that the number of British Service personnel in North Russia should not exceed that of the Soviet Service personnel and trade delegation in this country. We have been unable to accept this proposal, since their work is quite dissimilar and the numbers of men needed for war operations cannot be determined in such an unpractical way.

Secondly, as we have already informed the Soviet Government, we must ask to be the judges of the personnel required to carry out operations for which we are responsible...

Visas for Britons

I MUST therefore ask you to agree to the immediate grant of visas for the additional personnel now required, and for your assurance that you will not in future withhold visas when we find it necessary to ask for them in connection with the assistance that we are giving you in North Russia. I emphasise that of about 170 naval personnel at present in the North over 150 should have been relieved some months ago, but Soviet visas have been withheld. The state of health of these men, who are unaccustomed to the climatic and other conditions, makes it very necessary to relieve them without further delay.

We should also wish to send the small medical unit for Archangel to which your authorities agreed, but for which the necessary visas have

not been granted. Please remember that we may have heavy casualties.

I must also ask your help in remedying the conditions under which our Service personnel and seamen at present find themselves in North Russia. These men are, of course, engaged in operations against the enemy in our joint interest, and chiefly to bring Allied supplies to your country. They are, I am sure you will admit, in a wholly different position from ordinary individuals proceeding to Russian territory.

Yet they are subjected by your authorities to the following restrictions, which seem to me inappropriate for men sent by an ally to carry out operations of the greatest interest to the Soviet Union:

(a) No one may land from one of H.M. ships or from a British merchant ship except by a Soviet boat in the presence of a Soviet official and after examination of documents on each occasion.

(b) No one from a British warship is allowed to proceed alongside a British merchantman without the Soviet authorities being informed beforehand. This even applies to the British admiral in charge.

(c) British officers and men are required to obtain special passes before they can go from ship to shore or between two British shore stations. These passes are often much delayed, with consequent dislocation of the work in hand.

(d) No stores, luggage, or mail for this operational force may be landed except in the presence of a Soviet official, and numerous formalities are

required for the shipment of all stores and mail.

(e) Private service mail is subjected to censorship, although for an operational force of this kind censorship should, in our view, be left in the hands of British Service authorities.

The imposition of these restrictions makes an impression upon officers and men alike which is bad for Anglo-Soviet relations, and would be deeply injurious if Parliament got to hear of it.... No such restrictions are placed upon Soviet personnel here...

I trust indeed, M. Stalin, that you will find it possible to have these difficulties smoothed out in a friendly spirit, so that we may each help each other, and the common cause, to the utmost of our strength.

Reply from Stalin

THESE were modest requests considering the efforts we were now to make. No answer was received for nearly a fortnight.

Premier Stalin to Prime Minister. 13 Oct. '43.

I received your message of Oct. 1 informing me of the intention to send four convoys to the Soviet Union by the Northern route in November, December, January, and February. However, this communication loses its value by your statement that this intention to send Northern convoys to the U.S.S.R. is neither an obligation nor an agreement, but only a statement, which, as it may be understood, is one the British side...

There are also regrettable facts of the inadmissible behaviour of individual British Service-men who attempted, in several cases to recruit, by bribery, certain Soviet citizens for intelligence purposes. Such instances, offensive to Soviet citizens, naturally gave rise to incidents which led to undesirable complications.

Concerning your mention of formalities and certain restrictions existing in Northern ports, it is necessary to have

question. Supplies from the British Government to the U.S.S.R., armaments and other military goods, cannot be considered otherwise than as an obligation, which, by special agreement between our countries, the British Government undertook in respect of the U.S.S.R., which bears on its shoulders, already for the third year, the enormous burden of struggle with the common enemy of the Allies—Hitlerite Germany....

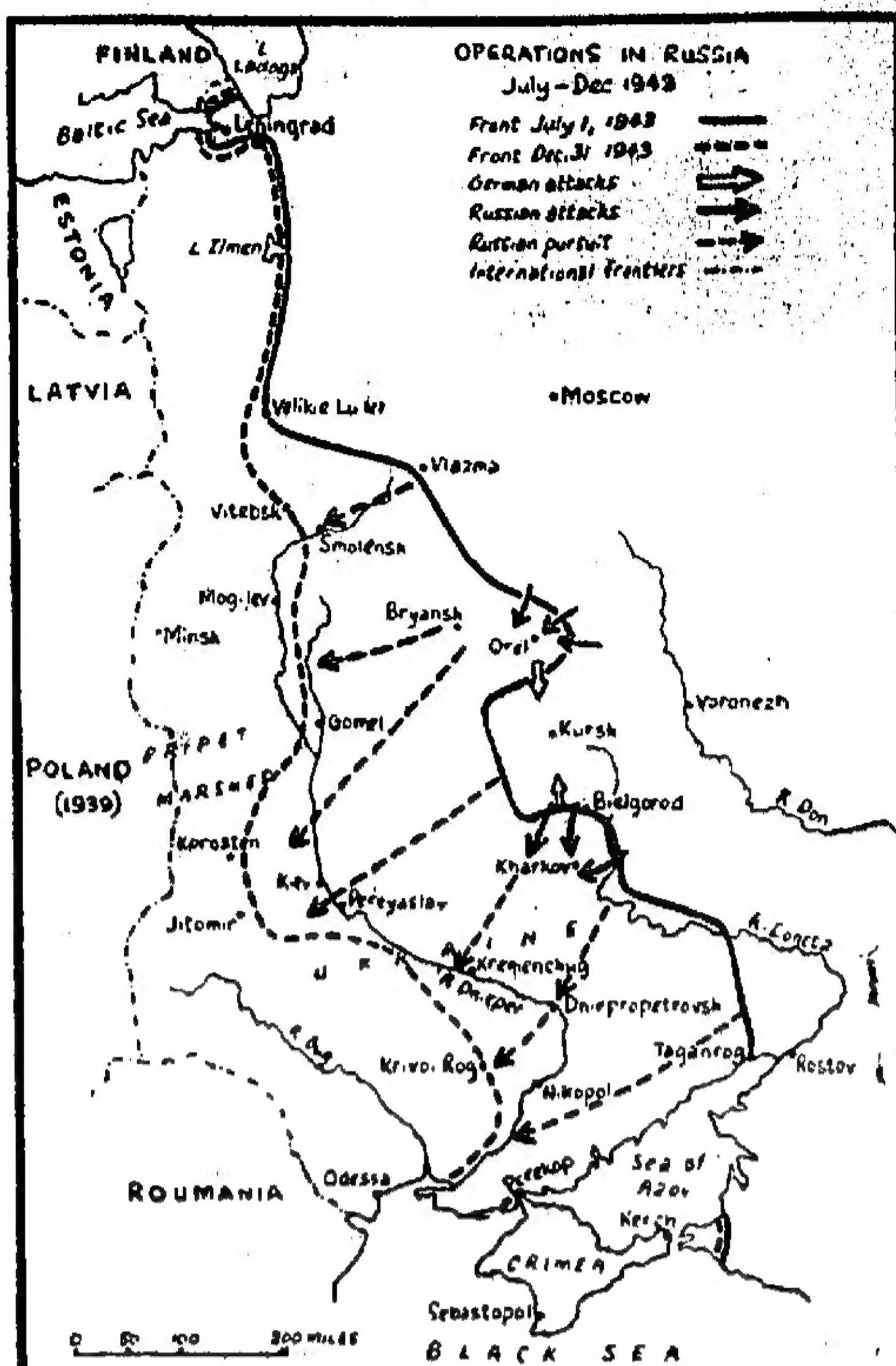
By the way, for some reason or other there was a very considerable decrease in the delivery of military goods sent by the Northern route this year in comparison with those received last year; and this makes it impossible to fulfil the established [Soviet] plan of military supplies [to the armies] and is in contradiction to the corresponding Anglo-Soviet protocol for military supplies.

Therefore, at the present time, when the forces of the Soviet Union are strained to the utmost to secure the needs of the front in the interests of success of the struggle against the main forces of our common enemy, it would be inadmissible to have the supplies of the Soviet armies depend on the arbitrary judgment of the British side. It is impossible to consider this posing of the question to be other than a refusal of the British Government to fulfil the obligations it undertook, and as a kind of threat addressed to the U.S.S.R....

I do not see the necessity for increasing the number of British Service men in the north of the U.S.S.R., since the great majority of British Service men who are already there are not adequately employed, and for many months have been doomed to idleness, as has already been pointed out several times by the Soviet side...

There are also regrettable facts of the inadmissible behaviour of individual British Service-men who attempted, in several cases to recruit, by bribery, certain Soviet citizens for intelligence purposes. Such instances, offensive to Soviet citizens, naturally gave rise to incidents which led to undesirable complications.

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In view that such formalities and restrictions are unavoidable in zones near and at the front, if one does not forget the war situation which exists in the U.S.S.R. I may add that this applies equally to the British and other foreigners as well as to Soviet citizens....

Great place in world

I ASKED the Soviet Ambassador to come to see me. I spoke to him earnestly about the great desire we had to work with Russia and to be friends with her, how we saw that she should have a great place in the world after the war, that we should welcome this, and that we would do our best also to make good relations between her and the United States. I further said how much I was looking forward to a meeting with Marshal Stalin if it could be arranged, and how important this meeting of the heads of the British, American, and Soviet Governments was to the future of the world.

I then turned to Stalin's telegram about the convoys. I said very briefly that I did not think this message would help the situation, that it had caused me a good deal of pain, that I feared would only make things worse, that the Foreign Secretary was in Moscow and I had left it to him to settle the matter on the spot, and that therefore I did not wish to receive the message. I then handed back to the Ambassador an envelope.

Gouzev opened the envelope to see what was inside it, and, recognising the message, said he had been instructed to deliver it to me. I then said, "I am not prepared to receive it," and got up to indicate in a friendly manner that our conversation was at an end. I moved to the door and opened it.

We had a little talk in the doorway about his coming to luncheon in the near future and discussing with Mrs Churchill some questions connected with her Russian fund, which I told him had now reached £4m. I did not give M. Gouzev a chance of recurring to the question of the convoys or of trying to hand me back the envelope, and bowed him out.

The War Cabinet endorsed my refusal to receive Stalin's telegram. It was certainly an unusual diplomatic incident, and, as I learnt later, it impressed the Soviet Government. In fact, Molotov referred to it several times in conversation.

Molotov calls on Eden

ON Oct. 19 Mr Eden telegraphed that Molotov had called on him at the Embassy and said that his Government greatly valued the convoys, and had sadly missed them. Molotov promised to speak to Stalin about it all and arrange a meeting. The important discussion took place on the 21st. Meanwhile, in order to strengthen Eden's hands, and at his suggestion, I suspended the sailing of the British destroyers, which was the first move in the resumption of the convoys.

Foreign Secretary to Prime Minister. 22 Oct. '43.

I saw Stalin and Molotov last evening. His Majesty's Ambassador was with me, and the conversation, which roamed over a large variety of topics, lasted 2½ hours.

Stalin said that his difference with you was not about the difficulties of the operation, but as to whether we were bound to do it. You had implied that if we sailed any one of these convoys it would be as a gift. Stalin did not feel this was a true description of the position. On his understanding of it we were under an obligation to seek to deliver these goods.

He has been talking, arguing and hoping for a chance to assist the development of the British Empire into a practical, going concern, ever since he left Oxford University—where he was a President of the famous Union debating society. As a member of the Empire Industries Association, he has been active in the cause of Empire.

But it is only since the Labour Government has been in power that Alan Lennox-Boyd has seen the prospect before him of taking over the great office of Colonial Secretary that Joseph Chamberlain and Winston Churchill, themselves, once filled. So he has been travelling widely—through Africa and the West Indies—from which he was recalled to fight the General Election of 1950.

As a Conservative Colonial Secretary, Lennox-Boyd is committed to the practical—to economic development, rather than the warty areas of political advancement. He has had a leading part drafting the Conservative policy relative to the Colonial Empire—and his term of office should be given an impressive send-off with the Empire Economic Conference early in 1952, promised by the Conservative Party.

It was arranged that the convoys should be resumed. The first started in November, and a second followed it in December. Between them they comprised 72 ships. All arrived safely, and at the same time return convoys of empty ships were successfully brought out.

(Continued on Page 7, Col. 2)

HE'LL BE COLONIAL SECRETARY IF THE CONSERVATIVES GET IN

By David Temple Roberts

London, Oct. 19. ALAN Lennox-Boyd, at the age of 47, can be confidently picked as Secretary of State for the Colonies if a Conservative Government is returned to power.

His career reads like the progress of a gilded youth to the courts of fame. At the age of 26, not long out of Christchurch College, Oxford, he entered Parliament, and at the age of 28 he was issuing discreet denials to a report that he was the Private Secretary to an ex-Prime Minister — Mr Baldwin.

At 34 years, a job was found for him as Parliamentary Secretary to the Ministry of Labour, and the same year he married the second daughter of the Earl of Iveagh, Lady Patricia Guinness. The war came, and found him a job in the Ministry of Food, then a spell in the Navy—in the little ships of the English Channel, after which, back to Whitehall, he was Parliamentary Secretary in the Ministry of Aircraft Production, (under Sir Stafford Cripps).

But the future Colonial Secretary is far from being the dull dog with good fortune, in money and connections, that this career, and those jobs would indicate. Alan Lennox-Boyd was a scholar and prize-man at Christchurch; he is



Empire-minded

Feeling was then running high, in 1938. For this indiscretion he was almost forced to resign, and, perhaps this accounts for why the two brilliant young men of the Conservative Party in the 1930's—R.A. Butler and Lennox-Boyd—had such unequal fortunes. The first is an acknowledged leader and probably the future Chancellor; the latter will now have his chance at the Colonial Office. His political views have been tempered with the years.

He has been talking, arguing and hoping for a chance to assist the development of the British Empire into a practical, going concern, ever since he left Oxford University—where he was a President of the famous Union debating society. As a member of the Empire Industries Association, he has been active in the cause of Empire.

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• BY • THE • WAY • by Beachcomber

A HOWL of triumph greeted the result of a recent contest between a girl and an adding machine. The test was to divide 77,021,025 by 15, and the machine won, never suspecting that what it had been involved in was not addition but division.

A church bystander said: "Surely the machine if it couldn't beat the girl." "Could you write 'Paradise Lost' given time?" the machine was asked by a statistician. "64,748,193" came the lightning reply.

Stamping out crime

THE boy who was fined and sentenced to imprisonment for picking a dandelion pleaded that he thought it was a weed. "Technically," said the magistrate, "it may be a weed, but it's a nice one." The flower, it was passed this over, everybody would start picking dandelions, the fad of blooms would be discarded, and the little official would be spared from the expense of detecting matches and bits of paper."

When foods fall out

"It was due to a disagreement in the Overseas Food Corporation."

(News Item) THE printer had a code in his

further printer concealed the "key" in a glass of poison.

For small readers

Fireman Brown rescued the cat from the tree.

(News Item)

Mrs Marsham's pussycat is missing from the front door.

What did she leave her comfort for?

The top branch of a specimen? Ding-dong-dear?

Or a tree? Who'll bring her down?

Little Fireman Brown, And here we go gathering bunches of fish.

On a cold and frosty morning,

O.

New words to old song

WITH a ferocious independence and the magnetism of a rock star, a film actress, the other day invented a new phrase. Hitherto any actress who has been photographed with a man has said, "We're just friends." But this one, having possibly lost the script given her by the publicity man, said: "He was just my escort."

Tail-piece

I NOTICE that the scientists, having talked of a bomb that will destroy all life on the earth, are now hastening to assure us that there will be no after-effects from radioactivity.

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MCC DRAW THEIR MATCH WITH NORTHERN INDIA

Amritsar, Oct. 22.
The MCC cricket touring team drew their three-day match with Northern India here today.

Northern India made 209 runs in reply to the MCC total of 340 runs. The touring side had made 173 runs for four wickets in their second innings when play ended.

The game lost much of its interest when Northern India's opener, made 105 runs in the MCC's second innings. He reached his century out of 155 runs in two hours and 15 minutes but his knock included only five fours.

The rate of scoring showed how easily he picked up runs by singles and twos against a wide-set field. Robertson and Donald Carr (33) added 107 runs in 80 minutes for the second wicket.

AMARNATH CARRIES HIS BAT

Earlier, Lala Amarnath, the Northern India captain, had thwarted all efforts by the MCC to force his side to follow-on. Northern India, with four wickets standing, needed 81 runs to avoid the follow-on when they resumed this morning.

Eighteen runs were required when the last man came in, but the stand reached 36, Amarnath being undefeated with 97 runs when the end came. He batted three hours and 35 minutes and hit 14 fours.

Spooner, the MCC wicketkeeper, might have brought about the dismissal of the home side earlier. He missed two stumpings chances, both off A.E. Rhodes, the first at 14) and the second when only 13 runs were needed.

Derek Shackleton, the Hampshire pace bowler, captured two wickets with some intelligent bowling today to bring his figures to five wickets for 36 runs. — Reuter.

ERIC ROWAN NOT GOING TO AUSTRALIA

Johannesburg, Oct. 22.
Eric Rowan, vice-captain on the recent South African cricket tour of England, will not be going to Australia with the South African team next year.

The Sun African Clarke Board is understood to have written him to say the he would not be considered when the team is selected.

The South African Board declined to comment on what will be his position.

Rowan was the most successful batsman in the England tour. His 515 runs in the Test series was the highest and he topped the averages with 57.22.

It was said today that he had taken a day off on his return to make his further statement at this stage. — Reuter.

LETTER TO THE EDITOR

Can It Be Cricket?

Sir.—I noticed in your notes published yesterday under "last Saturday's cricket" matches that you stated "Under the league rules, all games started and in a draw, if rain prevents them being finished."

What, Sir, may I enquire is your authority for such an assertion? If you study what is described as the Official Cricket League Handbook for 1951-52 Season, you will no doubt be able to discover a single rule in black and white pertaining to the conduct of the league, or provisions governing local cricket league games.

What, therefore, are the rules controlling our half-day league games, who draws them up, and where can players find them as a written record?

The impression left among many cricketers in Hongkong is that the league is not run on any organised lines. It apparently is expected to happen itself—naturally, haphazardly. I gather some cricket club representatives vaguely recall some sort of rule being agreed upon about two years ago regarding how abandoned matches should be treated in respect to allocation of league points, but if any record of this decision has been kept, it is certainly not available generally.

The time has long gone by when the Hongkong Cricket League should be put on a properly organised basis, as are our football leagues, badminton leagues, softball leagues and tennis leagues. Clearly, rules to fit in with local conditions governing half-day matches are needed.

They should be drawn up properly, and after due consideration, by a meeting of club representatives, and incorporated in the so-called official handbook.

The practice of permitting captains to come to casual and mutual arrangements on the field of play is unsatisfactory. Cricketers are not afraid of the game being administered and controlled by a governing body, so long as its work is carried out constitutionally and its decisions made known from season to season by publication of rules in the official handbook.

If, Sir, you are in fact correct in stating that a rule exists which places an abandoned league game in the category of a draw, with each side taking the point, I feel certain that large numbers of players would consider any such ruling as grossly unfair.

Take, for example, two of last Saturday's matches—Army "A" versus KCC at Sookunpoo and KCC seconds versus Naval Dockyard at Cox's Road. Now, in neither game, was an innings completed.

The Army were 87 for 6 and the Dockyard 85 for 6 when rain came to wash out play for the afternoon. How can either be regarded as a match, ending in a draw? There was insufficient play in either game to permit even one completed innings.

If the rule which you quote is taken to its logical conclusion it means that should one ever of a match be bowled with no runs scored, and then has to be aban-



Gutierrez Shield Semi-final Draw

The draw for the semi-final round of the Gutierrez shield is: Scotland v. Switzerland at Recreio; Wales v. Malaya at KCC.

Both matches will be played on Sunday, October 28, at 3.30 p.m.

West Indians Play Prime Minister's XI

Canberra, Oct. 22.

Prince K. S. Dulcepsinji, the former Sussex and England player and who is now India's High Commissioner here, was one of the umpires in a match today between the Prime Minister, Mr Robert Menzies' side and the West Indies touring team.

The West Indies had made 103 runs for two wickets in reply to a total of 229 runs when rain ended play and the match was drawn.

Dulcepsinji wore a white cap provided by the Prime Minister, who wore an I. Zingari tie to lead his strong side.

Ferguson takes seven Wilfred Ferguson, of Trinidad, bowling his leg-breaks into a wind of gale intensity, took seven wickets of the Prime Minister's side for 94 runs, and the only batsman to offer real resistance to the West Indian bowling was Martin Donnelly, the New Zealand Test player, who has played Oxford University, Middlesex and Warwickshire.

Donnelly made 72 runs by some fine free hitting. While he hit up 50, Lindsay Hassett, Australia's captain, solidly made seven runs to be caught eventually for 29.

For the West Indies, Jeff Stollmeyer scored 36 runs and Allan Rae made 46. Rae out-jugged before wicket to the former Test player, Bill O'Reilly. — Reuter.

NSW Lead In Shield Match

Brisbane, Oct. 22.

New South Wales scored 322 for eight wickets in reply to Queensland's total of 316 of the close of play on the third day of their Sheffield Shield match today.

Arthur Morris, the Test opener, propped up the New South Wales batting with a painstaking 183 not out.

The next highest was 35 scored by Sydney Barnes who retired on Saturday with a twisted ankle. He added 14 to-day before falling leg before to Len Johnson. Only three other batsmen reached double figures.

FANLING GOLF

Second Lieut N.W. Frend (12) with a net score of 63, giving a total of 43 points, won the Stablesford Golf competition over the New Course at Fanling last week-end.

"SHANGHAI" FOURSOMES The Deep Water Bay Course will be closed on Friday, October 25, and preparations for the Gymkhana on that day may cause some slight interference on October 25. No further bookings can be received for the Gymkhana.

CLOSURE OF COURSE There will be a bogey pool competition next week-end and the "Shanghai" foursomes against bogey on Sunday afternoon, October 28.

Snooker League

Results of Snooker League matches played last night were: — Hd Land Forces 3, KCC "A" 2; Clif Lusitano "A" 3, Pearly Officers, HMS Tamar 2; Club Lusitano "B" 2, C.P.O. Mess, HMS Tamar, 2; Chargemen's Mess 4, Eastern 1, E.C.A.A. 3, Kowloon Tong 2.

Saturday's Rugby

RAF PLAYED MUCH BETTER RUGGER THAN ONE-SIDED SCORE WOULD INDICATE

Says "HANLINCODE".

The main rugger matches played off at Boundary Street, Kowloon and at Sookunpoo, on the Island, on Saturday afternoon must have been a rather unusual experience for ruggerites in Hongkong.

It is not often that one sees a wet ground and a greasy ball in this part of the globe, much less for these factors to be accompanied by the actual rain, and heavy rain too, that causes these playing conditions.

After what promised to be a hot day with a hard ground, it must have been rather a pleasant surprise for the players when the dark clouds gathered and the rain started to fall. On the other hand, it did tend to cause the scrappiness which prevailed in all the major games played.

In the first Mainland game, the Club defeated a very determined RAF team by 17 points to nil. Although this sounds like a one-sided effort, I was very impressed with the game that the Flers played.

Their pack was fast, lively and keen, and, with a little more organised training, could prove stiff opposition. The team as a whole played hard and need not be at all disappointed over Saturday. The Club forwards were again rathy sluggish in the loose but showed an improvement in their lineout work on last week.

D. Henderson, who was brought up from full back to take Nolan's place as Club fly half, played a very sound game. It was a rather difficult day to step into the fly half position for the first time. A greasy ball and slippery pitch were not conducive to good half-back play at all, and, if, at times, Henderson kicked instead of feeding his centres, who can blame him?

CLUB LINE'S SOUND GAME

The Club line played a very sound game and attacked at every opportunity. This, for a line who, with the exception of Stewart, is composed of small, light players, is sound policy.

The Flers' line defended rather well for, during the game, they had little chance of showing what they could do in attack.

For the Club, Hudson opened the scoring and then did an encore which Minto converted. The next score came from a penalty kicked by Minto and this was followed by a try by Layton which was not converted. Half-time, the score was Club 14, RAF 14.

In the second Half, which was resumed in the rain, there

was Club 14, RAF 14.

TRIAL MATCH TOMORROW

For the mid-week rugger fans and, for that matter, any rugger fans who can make the Club Ground, Happy Valley, by 5.15 p.m. tomorrow, 24th, the match that is to be played there should make the journey worth while.

It came about this way. The Club asked V. O. Roberts, last year's Rugger Secretary, to choose a team that would extend the Club first XV, the team that is to be played there should make the journey worth while.

He replied: "I am sorry, but the players cannot make the journey, but the Roberts XV and the Club are still going to play the fixture on Wednesday next."

It should be a jolly good game and judging by the team that Roberts has got together, the Club will have no easy task to bring home the bacon.

However, owing to unforeseen circumstances, the Saigon players cannot make the journey, but the Roberts XV and the Club are still going to play the fixture on Wednesday next.

It should be a jolly good game and judging by the team that Roberts has got together, the Club will have no easy task to bring home the bacon.

H.R. is V. O. Roberts' XV, who are on Wednesday playing in White Shirts and Shorts. Need any comment be made about its effectiveness on paper?

M. Latkey (RN), D. McNab (Army); J. Norman (RN); D. Frend; E. McMillian (Army); V. O. Roberts; R. Craig (Club); Morrison; Owen (RN); H. Evans; J. Roden; D. Wynter (Army); G. Wright - Nooth (Police); J. Thomas (Army).

The Club team will be:- Runcie; Stewart; Melton; Roberts; Walden; D. Henderson; Bleakley; Robson; McLean; Forde; Minto; Loyatt; Ross; A.G.S. Macmillan; Harley; Bristol.

The game will be in the capable hands of Referee Major M. Dodds.

(MORE TOMORROW)

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CALL-OVER ON THE CAMBRIDGESHIRE

London, Oct. 22.

The final acceptances for the Cambridgeshire are due

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SAILINGS TO

"FUKIEN"	Singapore, Djakarta & Sourabaya	3 p.m. 24th Oct.
"SINKIANG"	Kuching, Yokohama, Nagoya, Osaka & Kobe	Noon 25th Oct.
"SZECHUEN"	Bangkok	5 p.m. 25th Oct.
"HUNAN"	Taipei	10 a.m. 26th Oct.
"SHENGKING"	Kuching	5 p.m. 27th Oct.
"SHANST"	Singapore, Penang & Kuala Lumpur	5 p.m. 28th Oct.
"ANSHUN"	Singapore & Penang	10 a.m. 2nd Nov.
"HUEI"	Taipei	10 a.m. 2nd Nov.
"SHENGKING"	Kuching	5 p.m. 3rd Nov.
"SOOCHEW"	Bangkok	5 p.m. 9th Nov.

Ships from Custodian Wharf

ARRIVALS FROM

"SHENGKING"	Kuching	7 a.m. 25th Oct.
"SHANST"	Bangkok	26th Oct.
"KWEILYANG"	Singapore	27th Oct.
"HUEI"	Taipei	28th Oct.
"ANSHUN"	Macao	29th Oct.
"PARHOF"	Hong Kong	31st Oct.
"SHENGKING"	Osaka	5th Nov.

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"TAIWAN"	Taipei	9th Nov.
"CHANGTIE"	Japan	11th Nov.
"CHANGSHA"	Iman	18th Nov.
"TAIWAN"	Singapore, Djakarta & Kuala Lumpur	3rd Dec.

ARRIVALS FROM

"TAIWAN"	Australia & Manila	28th Oct.
"YEOCHOW"	Japan	1st Nov.
"CHANGTIE"	Australia & Manila	8th Nov.
"CHANGSHA"	Australia & Manila	14th Nov.
"TAIWAN"	Japan	30th Nov.

BLUE FUNNEL LINE

Scheduled Sailings to Europe via Aden & Port Said

"AUTOLACUS"	London	4 p.m. 23rd Oct.
"ANTIOCHUS"	Glasgow & Liverpool	4 p.m. 24th Oct.
"PELEUS"	Australia & Sydney	6th Nov.

"ANCHISES"	Liverpool & Glasgow	7th Nov.
"ASTYANAX"	London & Holland	22nd Nov.

Scheduled Sailings from Europe

Sails	Sails	Arrives
Liverpool	Rotterdam	Hong Kong
St. Peter	—	29th Oct.
do	—	5th Nov.
do	—	14th Nov.
do	—	15th Nov.
S. "POLYTONEUS"	do	29th Nov.
G. "ANCHISES"	do	29th Nov.
R. "ASTYANAX"	do	29th Nov.
G. "PATROCULUS"	do	29th Nov.
S. "PANCANUS"	21st Oct.	29th Nov.
G. "AENEAS"	28th Oct.	5th Dec.
S. "AGAPENOR"	4th Nov.	11th Dec.
G. "PERSEUS"	13th Nov.	17th Nov.
S. "AUTOMEDON"	18th Nov.	23rd Dec.

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HK-Hankow-Shanghai	12.45 p.m. 10th Oct.	8.30 a.m. Wed Sat.
HK-Hong Kong-Singapore	12.45 p.m. 10th Oct.	6.00 p.m. Tues.
HK-Macau-D.S. -Borneo	12.45 p.m. 10th Oct.	4.45 p.m. Thurs.
HK-Haiphong	12.45 p.m. 10th Oct.	4.30 p.m. Fri.

All the above subject to alteration without notice.

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BENDLINE
ARRIVALS

SHIPS FROM DUE

"BENAVON"	Japan	24th Oct.
"BENALBANACH"	U.K. via Singapore	27th Oct.
"BENCRAUCHAN"	U.K. via E.N.Z.	on or abt.
"BENDORAN"	U.K. via Singapore	5th Nov.
"BENLEDY"	Japan	8th Nov.
"BENCLEUCH"	U.K. via Singapore	21st Nov.
"BENWYVIS"	do	24th Nov.
"BENVORLICH"	do	18th Dec.
"BENLOMOND"	U.K. via R.N.Z.	23rd Dec.

SAILINGS Loading on or abt.

"BENAVON"	Liverpool, Dublin, Hamburg & Antwerp	24th Oct.
"BENALBANACH"	London & Antwerp	31st Oct.
"BENCRAUCHAN"	Liverpool, Glasgow & Hamburg	12th Nov.

"BENDORAN"	Havre, Liverpool, Glasgow & Hull	12th Nov.
"BENLEDY"	Liverpool, Dublin, Hamburg & Antwerp	19th Nov.
"BENCLEUCH"	Kobe & Yokohama	23rd Nov.
"BENWYVIS"	Havre, London & Rotterdam	29th Nov.
"BENVORLICH"	Kobe & Yokohama	23rd Dec.
"BENCLEUCH"	Liverpool, Dublin, Hamburg & Antwerp	26th Dec.
"BENLOMOND"	Liverpool, Glasgow & Avonmouth	20th Dec.

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NOTICE

CHANGE OF NAME

TAKE NOTICE that by a Deed Poll dated the 22nd day of October, 1951, I. EDWIN CHARLES BOK formerly known as CHIU PAK CHUNG alias Edwin Charles Bok has changed his name to I. EDWIN CHAO BOK of No. 14 Tak Hin Street, Tung Cheung Building, top floor, Kowloon, Hong Kong, in the Colony of Hong Kong, a Naturalised British Subject, renounce and abandon my former surname of "CHIU" and first and second names of "PAK CHUNG" and my former alias of "EDWIN CHAO BOK".

NOTICE
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Lost Share Certificate

NOTICE is hereby given that Certificate No. 10027 for 500 Shares, Distinctive No. 701133-701632 issued on 20th June, 1947, in the name of Sir Robert Calder-Marshall, has been declared lost, and should such Certificate not be produced before 22nd November, 1951, it shall be deemed CANCELLED and of NO EFFECT.

The Commission, which is entrusted with the consideration of such claims, completed preliminary hearings when Mr Sharma concluded his testimony on Saturday. It has adjourned until November 5.

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES



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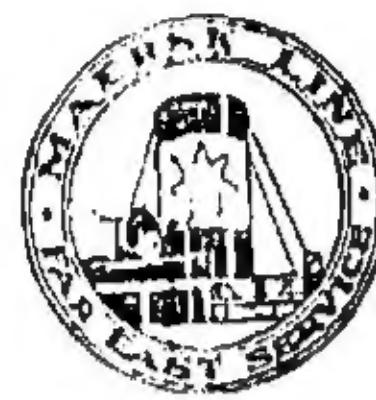
"LES GLIERES"	Nov. 6	Nov. 10	
"FELIX ROUSSET"	Dec. 6	Dec. 7	Home-wards For
"YOYONNAK"	Oct. 26	Oct. 27	N. Africa & Europe
"LA MARSEILLAISE"	Nov. 2	Nov. 3	Manila, Saigon & Marseilles
"MONKAY"	Nov. 28	Nov. 30	N. Africa & Europe
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Metal Shipments Held Up Pending Price Increases

New York, Oct. 22.

Thousands of tons of lead and zinc products remain tied up as manufacturers withheld shipments, awaiting higher price ceilings promised by the government.

When the Office of Price Stabilisation (OPS) raised the ceilings on refined lead and zinc by two cents a pound nearly three weeks ago, it failed to authorise similar boosts in goods made of these metals, or in lead and zinc scrap.

Adjustments will be made at an early date to bring these latter prices into their usual relationship with refined metal costs, OPS said.

But in the meantime, with shipments at a standstill, some consuming plants already were shut down and others curtailed operations sharply. Makers of batteries, urgently in need of antimonial lead, were reported to be among the hardest hit. Scrap consumers complained that sellers were hoarding metal for higher prices.

With lead extremely tight, metal men also took a serious view of a wage strike which shut down the big Herculaneum, Missouri, lead smelter at St. Joseph Lead Company, a plant which had been turning out some 5,000 tons of pig lead a month.

Lead users also fretted over the decline in lead imports from Mexico and other foreign sources other than Canada. Buyers in this country, restricted under the new price ceilings, can no longer bid for this metal against foreign buyers who are paying 2½ cents a pound and up, compared with the US price of 19 cents.

HOPE DASHED

Foreign zinc was reported to be selling at 20 to 31 cents a pound at Gulf ports, while US buyers can legally pay only 19½ cents. And while domestic consumers may pay no more than 27½ cents a pound for foreign copper, West Germany was reported to have agreed to buy the whole output of a new smelter at Paitote, Chile, at 57 cents a pound. Domestic copper here is fixed at 24½ cents.

Sellers who had hoped for price increases in copper, after lead and zinc were raised early this month, were notified that OPS contemplates no action on raising ceilings of primary copper, copper scrap and copper alloy scrap, by mid-month.

The National Production Authority (NPA) told aluminium producers to go ahead and ship

Decline In Cotton

New York, Oct. 22.

Cotton futures opened steady today on mill buying and covering against export sales. The market subsequently eased on scattered liquidation influenced partly by the Korean developments. Hedge selling was moderate.

Many Fleischmann, Defence

Administrator, said that copper and aluminum ratios for less-essential goods may be trimmed to only 15 per cent of 1950 levels by early next year.—Associated Press.

Pepper Market

New York, Oct. 22.

Pepper market activity remained tied up today as traders watched developments in the widening strike of steel workers.

The situation has had little effect on spot quotations, with sellers' range extending between \$1.07-\$1.09 a pound, on an ex-dock basis.—United Press.

Compensation By Japan

Tokyo, Oct. 22.

The Japanese Finance Minister, Mr Hayato Ikeda, told the House of Representatives today that he considered Japan would have to repay United States aid amounting to \$2,000 million "sometime in the future."

Meanwhile, the draft of a bill to compensate Allied nations for property losses and damage in Japan during the war was ready here tonight for final approval by the Cabinet tomorrow.

The bill will afterwards go to the current session of the Diet.—Reuter.

HONGKONG SHARE MARKET

(Our Own Correspondent)

Business done on the Stock Exchange this morning was valued at \$786,254.50. Noon quotations and the morning's transactions.

SHARES BUYERS SELLERS SALES BANKS HK Bank 1,545 25 or 1540

INSURANCES Canton 230 175 or 222 Union 700 200 or 750

Underwriters 545 HK Fire 149

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COTTONS Ewo. 5 55 5,05 5,000 or 5,000 9,000 or 5,000

MISCELLANEOUS Yangtze 500 or 3,00

The Rubber Markets

London, Oct. 22.

Prices of rubber futures closed today as follows:

Number 1 rubber, in cents per lb. 46-48

November 45-47

January/March (1952) 45-47

April/June 43-45

July/September 41-42

—United Press.

SINGAPORE MARKET

Singapore, Oct. 22.

Prices of rubber futures closed today as follows:

Number 1 rubber, per lb. 153½-155

November 152-154

Number 2 rubber, per lb. 150-152

Number 3 rubber, per lb. 145-146

Number 4 rubber, per lb. 134½-135½

Spot rubber, unbaled 153½-160

Black crepe 109-110

No. 1 pale crepe 100-105

—United Press.

LONDON TIN MARKET

London, Oct. 22.

Prices of tin wire, firm and irregular this morning. Turnover was 60 tons, including 10 tons for cash.

Prices closed at the end of the official morning session as follows:

Spot tin, buyers 1,020

Spot tin, sellers 1,028

Business done in buyers 921

Three-month tin sellers 919

Business done at 923½

Settlement 1,025

—United Press.

NY EXCHANGES

New York, Oct. 22.

Closing foreign exchange rates (British in dollars, others in cents):

Great Britain 1,031½ un-

Holland 50,20 un-

Argentina 10,30 un-

Mexico 11,60 un-

Hongkong 77,00, 0ff.

—United Press.

Wool Output Forecast

Washington, Oct. 22.

The Department of Agriculture reported today that present conditions in Argentina indicated an increase in the total production of shorn and piled wool to probably 465,000,000 pounds for the season beginning October 1.

This compares with the revised total of about 450,000,000 pounds for the season just closed.

Most of the increase, the De-

partment said, is due to the

increased production of lan-

olin, which will account

for about 100,000,000 pounds or

27 per cent.—United Press.

BIG TANGANYIKA COAL MINING PROJECT BEING PLANNED

London, Oct. 22.

The Colonial Development Corporation is prepared to invest over £20 million—a fifth of its £100 million original vote—in the Tanganyika coalfield project.

After two years of investigations it has been proved that 40 million tons of coal are extractable from the field in which the gross tonnage found exceeds 200 million tons.

The Colonial Development Corporation have no qualms about this project of turning another Tanganyika area like the groundnut scheme in the same Colony.

But they will only go on with it if Tanganyika railways are expanded sufficiently to make working of the coalfield an economic proposition.

Plans are already in train for a considerable extension of the rail network in East Africa, including Tanganyika.

A. C. D. C. headquarters a spokesman said, "This will be our biggest venture yet, but until a complete rail policy is decided upon there is no use trying to make up our minds how much coal to get out."

The first hint of the C. D. C. interest in this important development in Tanganyika came from former C. D. C. chief man Lord Treffgarne 10 months ago.

MAY BE INCREASED

It was then estimated that the full scheme was to be proceeded with investment of £10 million. This is likely to become excessive.

In a change of the regulations, the Department also dropped the requirement that proof should be given with export licence applications that commodities had been authorised for importation and use within the country of ultimate destination.

However, three exceptions were made. Such proof will still be required for shipments to Sweden, Switzerland and Belgian Congo.

In its first semi-monthly report, the Department said 120,707 bales of linters and pulp licensed for shipment to each country, to help exporters to determine where export sales are likely to become excessive.

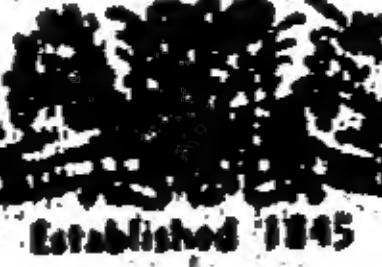
About £230,000 has been spent so far on investigating the coalfields which

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CHINA MAIL



Page 10

TUESDAY, OCTOBER 23, 1951.

The pause that refreshes



Insignia For A King



King Baudouin of Belgium receives the insignia of Honoris Causa from Mgr. van Wayenberg, rector of Louvain University, when attending the 100th anniversary ceremony at Louvain of the birth of Cardinal Mercier.—London Express.

British Admiralty Fails In Court Claim

London, Oct. 22. The British Admiralty failed today to get the courts to put a £6,246 limit on its liabilities to civilians for loss of life or damage in the disastrous collision between the submarine Truculent and the Swedish ship Divina.

The Admiralty Court in London dismissed the claim with costs.

The vessels collided in the Thames Estuary in January, 1950, on a clear night and the Truculent went down carrying 36 naval men and 16 civilians to their death.

The Admiralty sought a ruling that its liabilities should be limited to a figure representing £15 a ton of the submarine's tonnage.

Mr Justice Willmer found that the Commander of the submarine was not at fault for not engaging a pilot.

But the Judge was surprised to hear that he did not recognise a red light carried by the Divina as showing that she was carrying petroleum spirit.

The white steaming light carried by the submarine did not comply with the collision regulations.

He did not accept the argument that breach of the regulation by one of His Majesty's ships was only a matter of departmental discipline.

In his view it was a breach of duty owed by British warships to other mariners.

If the light could not be made to conform with the regulations, a duty arose to issue a notice warning other mariners of that fact.

MISLEADING LIGHTS

The lights carried by the Truculent in fact misled those in charge of the Divina. That was a fault which contributed to the loss and damage.

Mr Justice Willmer said that the Truculent was allowed to navigate with a steaming light which to the knowledge of the responsible member of the Board of Admiralty, if not to the knowledge of the Board as a whole, did not comply with the regulations and was liable to be misleading to other vessels.

The Judge added, "There is nothing in what I have said to warrant the inference that highly placed officers in the service of His Majesty have been guilty of any grave dereliction of duty, or were seriously lacking in professional skill."

The responsible officer at the Admiralty apparently took the view that having done every thing reasonably practicable to comply as nearly as possible with the regulations concerning

KOREA LATEST

Reds Make Changes In Delegation

Tokyo, Oct. 23.

The Communists announced two changes in their Korean armistice delegation today but failed to ratify the "ground rules" in time for a full-scale meeting on Tuesday.

At 10 a.m. the Red operator on the Kaesong end of the radio telephone hookup between the base camps said he had no message.

United Nations Command sources indicated that the Red silence made the resumption of the talks today almost impossible.

The UN ratified the "ground rules" on Monday afternoon and advised the Communists that the talks could resume on the day after the Red ratification.

A UN spokesman had indicated, however, that the negotiations could begin this afternoon if the enemy ratification can come early in the day. It apparently did not come early enough.

Meanwhile, informed quarters at Munsan expressed "a little concern" at the change in the Communist delegation.

United Nations infantrymen and tanks halted their advance on the key city of Kumson today as action along the length of the Korean front fizzled in the face of an expected resumption of the Korean armistice talks.—United Press.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

H.K. & Reparations

Sir,—Mr G. S. Kennedy-Skipper appears to have retained his fighting spirit when he insists that the demand for reparations direct from Japan should be forwarded. He does not agree with "D.V." that such a move is a practical joke, although he harmonises with "D.V." for a taxation of 50% of occupation land assignments.

Over view is that neither partial forfeiture of Japanese house purchases, nor the payment by the Emperor of Tokyo shall be realised. Let us not waste our time and offend the Mikado and his friends.

The Japanese Treaty signed at San Francisco is the expression of policy towards the Nipponese by London and Washington. It is a policy of no indemnity. Soviet Russia is menacing the world of Anglo-American supremacy.

Japan must be built up as a strong country in land forces to be a bulwark against the Bolshevism in the Far East. Hongkong should congratulate itself for its far-sightedness in befriending the Japanese collaborators by validating duress notes and enemy occupation land deals.

Let us not ruin our credit and Christian spirit of "Love-Thy-Enemy" by making ourselves a nuisance to our former conquerors and their loyal agents' private property rights. Let us content ourselves to be the losers.

W. C. L.

Passed The Buck?

Sir,—As one of the promoters of the Japanese Reparations claims I read with interest your leader of yesterday on the subject. Whilst agreeing with much of what you say I am allowed to comment on the implication that the initiative in renouncing reparations came from the United Kingdom.

About March 20th, 1949, Mr Rees-Williams, Under Secretary of State for Colonies, informed Mr Gammans, M.P., who had asked that the renunciation of Hongkong Reparations be reconsidered, that "we could not make any other approach to the Hongkong Government on this matter (i.e. of War Reparations). They fully considered it."

You will find this quoted in your files of the beginning of April, 1949. In short, they "passed the buck" to the Hongkong Government, and placed on the latter the full responsibility for renouncing reparations. The truth would appear to be that the local Government took it upon themselves to pretend that Hongkong did not want reparations and the UK Government behind this smokescreen were able to oblige the American powers-that-be by saying that they did not want reparations. Recently however despite the protests of Dulles that Japan would be enslaved (forsworn) by reparations they were fully considered.

In his submission, said Mr Hooton, the irregularity of the nature suggested by Mr McNeill, that is to say, that because four charges were read to the accused and he was cautioned and made one statement, was not an irregularity of the nature which went to the bottom of the matter, or which would be sufficient for the indictment to be quashed had a motion been made to quash in the court of trial.

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